taking keen and sustained interest in the industrial and economic progress of the State. His devotion to duty, enlightened patriotism, his regular and methodical habits even at his advanced age of 94 are shining examples to all of us. My fervent prayer is that he may be spared for long. It is our expectation that the extension of the scheme will make the people industrially-minded, inculcate in them a sense of thrift and thus add to their incomes. This scheme will also relieve unemployment to some extent. The Planning Commission have also been requested to accord their approval and afford financial assistance to the scheme.

Industry.

A review of the working of the large scale Government Industrial concerns in the State has shown that except for Government Dichromate Factory, Mysore Implements Factory and Government Silk Filature, the rest have yielded a net profit as the following figures will show :—

	Name of Concern	Capital invested upto 31-3-1953 in lakhs	Profit or loss	Percentage of profit
1.	Mysore Iron and Steel Works ..	531.07	33.45	7%
2.	Government Electric Factory ..	22.17	1.61	7%
3.	Government Porcelain Factory ..	14.36	0.57	4%
4.	Government Soap Factory ..	3.84	2.55	66%
5.	Central Industrial Workshop ..	1.52	0.26	16%
6.	Sandal Oil Factory, Mysore ..	0.09	0.44	70%
7.	Government Silk Weaving Factory.	4.31	0.19	5%
8.	Government Dichromate Factory, Belagola	8.17	—0.41	..
9.	Mysore Implements Factory ..	4.42	—0.58	..
10.	Government Silk Filatures, Kanakapura	4.15	—1.34	..
	Total ..	594.10		

It will be seen that, contrary to the prevailing propaganda, Government management of Industries in this State has not been less efficient or profitable than private enterprise.

The Department of Industries has been giving special attention to the development of cottage and rural industries as well as the hand-loom and Khadi industry in the

State. A Khadi and Village Industries Board has been constituted in the State. There are 31 cottage industry centres in operation at present and assistance from the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 58,500 has been secured for expanding these Centres and for opening new ones.

Education.

The House has already considered the report of the Mysore Educational Reforms Committee. Government intended to give immediate effect to the Committee's recommendations in the light of the discussions that took place in both the Houses. But it was considered advisable to await the report of the Secondary Education Commission appointed by the Government of India. The report of the Commission together with the opinion of the Central Advisory Board for Education are now available. The last meeting of the Mysore Educational Reforms Committee was held on the 26th February, 1954. It considered the recommendations of the Commission and the opinion of the Central Advisory Board for Education. On most of the issues involved there has been agreement between the recommendations of the Mysore Committee and those of the Secondary Education Commission. It is now possible to go ahead with the implementation of reforms. To begin with, Government propose to proceed with the qualitative rather than the quantitative implementation of the recommendations. The quantitative expansion of education will have necessarily to depend on the resources available. I am confident that the House will always be willing to approve the financial measures intended to get more money for this purpose.

We have already implemented two recommendations of the Committee, *viz.*, the abolition of the Middle School and Upper Primary public examinations and the creation of the post of Director of Technical Education.

Under the normal activities of the Department, 59 new Primary Schools, 2 Middle Schools and 1 High School have been sanctioned. 33 Primary Schools were converted into New Type Middle Schools. The new Occupational Institute at Mysore will start working from the academic year 1954-55. Under the Five-Year Plan of educational development, special schemes for intensive educational development involving an overall expenditure